

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 1 A

İçindekiler:

- Cevap Kağıdı
- Deneme Sınavı
- Cevap Anahtarı
- Sınavın Yabancı Kelimeleri

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 1
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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|-----|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | 51. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | 52. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | 53. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | 54. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | 55. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | 56. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | 57. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | 58. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | E | 59. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | E | 60. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | E | 61. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E | 62. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E | 63. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E | 64. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | E | 65. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | E | 66. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | E | 67. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | E | 68. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | E | 69. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | E | 70. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | E | 71. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | E | 72. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | E | 73. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | E | 74. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | E | 75. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | E | 76. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | E | 77. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | E | 78. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | E | 79. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | E | 80. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | E | 81. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | E | 82. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | E | 83. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | E | 84. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | E | 85. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | E | 86. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | E | 87. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | E | 88. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | E | 89. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | E | 90. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | E | 91. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | E | 92. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | E | 93. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | E | 94. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | E | 95. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 46. | A | B | C | D | E | 96. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 47. | A | B | C | D | E | 97. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 48. | A | B | C | D | E | 98. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 49. | A | B | C | D | E | 99. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 50. | A | B | C | D | E | 100. | A | B | C | D | E |

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 1

A

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:48
Toplam süre : 18 dakika

1. **Malnutrition and undernutrition are not — to the Third World; they also occur in affluent societies.**

- A) exposed B) permitted
C) disposed D) restricted
E) convinced

2. **In the past 25 years new knowledge about cancer has led to changes in dietary — for the public.**

- A) disorders B) admissions
C) obligations D) obsessions
E) recommendations

3. **Biotechnology offers opportunities to improve the quality and — value of foods.**

- A) nutritional B) conditional
C) collective D) deceptive
E) complacent

4. **Studies of the survivors of the atomic bomb blasts and radiation accidents have — demonstrated the leukemogenic effect of radiation.**

- A) reluctantly B) properly
C) sensitively D) unmistakably
E) understandably

5. **Only after a great deal of pressure had been — the registrar did he agree to give up the recovery ward in favour of a second operating theatre.**

- A) weighed up B) taken to
C) put on D) brought down
E) turned over

6. **He claims he has — a cure for the common cold, but I don't suppose he has.**

- A) waited for B) made sure of
C) put through D) taken care of
E) come up with

7. **Our pediatrician said we should always — her if the little boy's temperature continued for more than 24 hours.**

- A) come across B) look forward to
C) get in touch with D) make up to
E) look into

8. **If Julie — herself like that while we were away, she — from anorexia nervosa today.**

- A) hasn't starved / wouldn't suffer
B) didn't starve / isn't suffering
C) hadn't starved / wouldn't be suffering
D) wouldn't starve / won't be suffering
E) wasn't starving / isn't suffering

9. **Health Watch, which, initially at least, — by pharmaceutical companies, — an aggressive campaign against natural medicines.**

- A) was financed / is waging
B) had financed / was waging
C) has been financed / had waged
D) was being financed / had been waging
E) will be financed / would wage

10. **From time to time, many different theories of heredity — , only some of which — valid now.**

- A) had been advanced / had been
B) were advanced / would be
C) are advanced / were
D) have been advanced / are
E) will be advanced / would be

11. **It would be foolish of them not — genetic advice as their first child was abnormal.**

- A) to seek B) having sought
C) to have sought D) seeking
E) being sought

12. **The students who — a top grade in pharmacology were admitted to post-graduate studies.**

- A) have received B) had received
C) receive D) will receive
E) are receiving

13. **Depression could be one of the fastest growing ailments of the 21st century — young, unmarried people most — risk.**

- A) about / in B) for / from
C) through / of D) of / on
E) with / at

14. Overt morphological lesions are relatively late manifestations of nutritional disorder and may be preceded — long periods of time — functional deficits.

- A) through / to B) in / from
C) for / by D) over / for
E) at / through

15. A lot of my colleagues work with radiation, but they don't seem to have been adversely affected by it, and — .

- A) neither do I B) I have, too
C) neither was I D) nor was I
E) nor did I

16. In Africa, the irresponsible sewage discharge of an exclusive hotel gradually put an end to the seafood harvest on — a local village depended for its livelihood.

- A) that B) which
C) what D) where
E) whom

17. The inquiry into the foot and mouth epidemic will bring together veterinary scientists, virologists and epidemiologists — the representatives of farming and consumer groups.

- A) as well as B) such as
C) especially D) as to
E) but for

18. Scientists wondered — Dolly, the cloned sheep, would live a normal life span — simply live out the remaining years of the sheep from which she had been cloned.

- A) more / than B) so / that
C) neither / nor D) whether / or
E) just / as

19. - 23. soruları aşağıdaki metinde boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeye göre cevaplayınız.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

In today's society, where many occupations do not involve physical activity, (19) — healthy is often difficult. (20) — health-conscious people (21) — exercise or diet seriously for a (22) — length of time, many of them lose (23) — and stop.

19. A) staying B) to stay
C) having stayed D) to have stayed
E) being stayed

20. A) Nevertheless B) Because
C) Although D) When
E) Consequently

21. A) should B) are to
C) could have D) had to
E) may

22. A) a number of B) a good many
C) any D) certain
E) far away

23. A) sight B) motivation
C) reluctance D) performance
E) readiness

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:53
Bitiş saati : 10:10
Toplam süre : 17 dakika

24. **There is no justification for special hospitals except in large university centres — .**

- A) whatever the opinion of the inspector had been
- B) if there were large numbers of medical students
- C) unless infectious diseases became prevalent
- D) as there has been an increased outlay in equipment
- E) where postgraduate teaching is carried out on a large scale

25. **Hemlock is a poison — .**

- A) that there are several alkaloids including coniine
- B) as the smell is most unpleasant
- C) which paralyses the motor nerves
- D) as the respiratory nerves were affected
- E) if it is sometimes used as a sedative

26. **The effect of "fast food" on personal health has been harmful — .**

- A) if it has an adverse impact on the farm economy
- B) since it is based on refined foods stripped of nutrients
- C) why the rising costs of health care should be considered
- D) that such foods do not satisfy the body's basic needs
- E) so there has been a drop in the fruit and vegetable intake of the average person

27. **In Britain, the practice of anaesthesia was established on a firm basis by John Snow, — .**

- A) until Clover's inhaler permitted a rapid onset of anaesthesia
- B) whether this was actually the start of modern anaesthetics as we know it today
- C) as ether had first been used in America as an anaesthetic in about 1846
- D) which writings reveal his striking knowledge of applied physiology
- E) who administered chloroform to Queen Victoria in 1853 at the birth of Prince Leopold

28. — , **the quantity of the radiation is a major factor in determining its potential consequences.**

- A) If the dose of radiation can induce the desired biological effect
- B) Though the repair of radiation injury may occur between divided doses
- C) Whatever the characteristics of a particular form of radiation are
- D) When radiation was delivered in divided doses
- E) Until the rate of delivery was established

29. **If a child has nightmares frequently, — .**

- A) a healthy child can sleep through almost any disturbance
- B) this manifested itself in an unwillingness to go to bed
- C) crying at night due to fear of the dark needs sympathetic handling
- D) it created problems at home or at school
- E) this is probably due to some sort of insecurity

30. **As children vary so much in their individual requirements, — .**

- A) it hasn't been useful to compare the development of the cousins
- B) in fact, they compare well with the so-called "average" child
- C) we certainly hadn't encouraged them to eat any more
- D) I suppose he slept as much as he needed to
- E) one should not try to follow the book too closely

31. — **because so many of them are born premature or with low birth weights.**

- A) Protein-energy undernutrition over a prolonged period of time produces many syndromes
- B) In children the condition kwashiorkor is characterized among other things, by apathy and a distended stomach
- C) Protein-energy malnutrition impairs the immune response
- D) Protein-energy malnutrition is rampant among infants in Third World countries
- E) Over 10 million people died of undernutrition last year

32. — in which patients not confined to bed may have their meals.
- A) Air-conditioning is recommended for all dressing and treatment rooms
- B) Boredom is a major factor in poor morale
- C) The current trend is to reduce the size of wards
- D) The disagreement was about the size of the ward
- E) A lot of the newer hospitals provide day rooms

33. — whether there is whole body exposure or exposure only of parts.
- A) The effects of hypothermia depend on
- B) The reduction in the metabolic rate that accompanied the hypothermia
- C) Abnormal core body temperature above 40°C occurred
- D) Children have recovered totally after hours of submersion in icy waters
- E) There have been cases of successful resuscitation of those in hypothermia-related coma

34. Only if you have completed your studies and served your internship — .
- A) you have obtained your degree
- B) can you practise as a physician
- C) you will be able to graduate from a medical school
- D) you may start your career as a doctor
- E) authorities will allow you to master in a specific medical field

35. Despite the fact that overpopulation is a major problem in some African and Asian countries, — .
- A) family planning education has had to be given priority
- B) the measures taken by the governments are still far from being effective
- C) its devastating social impact on the people will have, at least to a certain extent, been weakened by regular food aids from the UN
- D) the economic prospect in such places is very discouraging
- E) authorities should seriously deal with this matter

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10
Bitiş saati : 10:15
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. The most effective measure people can take against hypertension is to find out whether they have it.
- A) İnsanlar, kendilerinde yüksek tansiyon olup olmadığını öğrenerek buna karşı etkili önlemler alabilirler.
- B) Yüksek tansiyonu olup olmadığını öğrenmek, insanların alabileceği en etkili önlemlerden biridir.
- C) Yüksek tansiyonla ilgili olarak insanların en başta alması gereken önlem, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını araştırmaktır.
- D) Yüksek tansiyona karşı insanların alabileceği en etkili önlem, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını öğrenmektir.
- E) Yüksek tansiyona karşı son derece etkili bir önlem alabilmek için, insanlar, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını bilmelidirler.
37. More than a decade of basic research had been carried out before the gene responsible for Huntington's disease was identified and cloned in 1993.
- A) On yıl süren temel araştırmalardan sonra, Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen 1993'te bulunmuş ve klonlanmıştır.
- B) On yıldan fazla süren temel araştırmalarda, Huntington hastalığına neden olan gen bulunmuş ve 1993'te klonlanmıştır.
- C) Huntington hastalığına yol açan ve 1993'te klonlanan geni belirlemek için on yıl boyunca birçok temel araştırma yapılmıştır.
- D) Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen, on yıldan fazla süren temel araştırmalar sayesinde bulunmuş ve 1993'te klonlanmıştır.
- E) Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen 1993'te belirlenmeden ve klonlanmadan önce, on yıldan fazla bir süre temel araştırmalar yapılmıştır.

38. Sometimes, cells of the immune system do recognize cancer cells but are unable to destroy them.

- A) Kanser hücrelerini bazen tanıyabilen bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri, onları tamamen ortadan kaldıramaz.
- B) Zaman zaman kanser hücrelerini belirleyen bağışıklık sistemi hücreleri, onları yok etme gücüne sahip değildir.
- C) Bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri bazen kanser hücrelerini tanırlar, ancak onları yok edemezler.
- D) Bağışıklık sistemi hücreleri kanser hücrelerini bazen belirleseler de onları tamamen ortadan kaldırma gücünden yoksundurlar.
- E) Bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri kanser hücrelerini belirleyebilirler, fakat bazen, onları ortadan kaldıramazlar.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:15
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

39. Beyin hücrelerinin düzenli işleyişi, diğer vücut sistemlerinin, özellikle kan dolaşımının, solunum sisteminin ve kandaki besin bileşimini düzenleyen sistemlerin düzgün çalışmasına bağlıdır.

- A) To function correctly, the brain cells, in particular, require the proper functioning of the body's other systems including the blood circulation, the respiratory system and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood.
- B) The proper functioning of the brain cells is dependent on the proper functioning of the other body systems, especially the blood circulation, the respiratory system and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood.
- C) For the brain cells to function properly, the other body systems such as blood circulation, respiration and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood, must all be working correctly.
- D) The brain cells can only function properly when the body's other systems are doing so; in this respect, blood circulation, respiration and the systems controlling the nutrients in the blood are especially important.
- E) The blood circulation, respiration and the system whereby the nutrient content of the blood is regulated must all be functioning effectively if the brain cells are to do so.

40. Mesane kontrolünü kaybetmiş olan yaşlılar çok su içmekten kaçınabilirler.

- A) Elderly people who have lost bladder control may avoid drinking a lot of water.
- B) Old people lose bladder control and so are afraid of drinking a lot of water.
- C) The elderly may be reluctant to drink much water if they have lost control over the bladder.
- D) Older people may fear they will lose control of the bladder if they drink too much water.
- E) Loss of bladder control in the elderly is the result of drinking too much water.

41. Takma dişler, iyi oturmuş olsa bile, doğal dişler kadar etkili değildir ve yetersiz çiğneme boğulmaya neden olabilir.

- A) False teeth, even well-fitting ones, are never as efficient as real ones when it comes to chewing and there is thus a danger of choking.
- B) Even well-fitting dentures are inefficient compared with natural teeth and inadequate chewing can result in choking.
- C) However well dentures may fit, they are less efficient than real teeth and result in poor chewing and consequently choking.
- D) Dentures, even when they fit properly, are not as efficient as natural teeth, and insufficient chewing can cause choking.
- E) Natural teeth are far more efficient than false ones which, even if they do fit well, can lead to choking through inadequate chewing.

42. - 46. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:30
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

42. Paul : I can't understand why they are incorporating accident hospitals into general hospitals.
- Ken : I think it's because the nature of accidents is changing. Take car accidents, for instance.
- Paul : —
- Ken : Because, with the speeds involved, people can be really badly hurt and several specialists are sometimes needed to treat just one patient.
- A) Yes, they are on the increase, aren't they?
B) I don't understand. Why should they make such a difference?
C) But in the factories, the numbers of accidents have decreased quite considerably.
D) Yes, some people seem to be accident-prone.
E) It's usually the car that gets damaged, not the people!
43. Fred : Have you read this article on vegetarianism?
- Molly : Yes, I have. And I must say I find it rather extreme.
- Fred : —
- Molly : I'm not sure. It's certainly trying to give that impression; but I don't think I'm convinced.
- A) To get an argument over you've got to illustrate fully.
B) So did I. There's not much basis in facts.
C) Really? I don't agree at all. But then I am, more or less, a vegetarian.
D) It seems to me that it has been very well researched. Don't you agree?
E) Maybe it is in parts. Don't you believe any of it?

44. Alison : What has caught your attention there?
- Jenny : They're advertising for a postdoctoral research scientist with experience in immunology.
- Alison : —
- Jenny : Yes, I am. It could be just the chance I'm looking for.
- A) Then go on and apply for it.
B) Have you any chance of getting the post?
C) Well, are you thinking of applying for it?
D) Aren't you a bit old for such a position?
E) But why immunology? That's not your subject.
45. Bernard : What's the problem? Is it a case of vitamin D deficiency?
- Craig : It could be but I'm not sure. There is a background of malnutrition.
- Bernard : —
- Craig : Not sufficient for a definite diagnosis.
- A) Was there radiological evidence of osteomalacia?
B) Have you done the biochemical tests for it?
C) It's a condition that is difficult to diagnose.
D) Well then, what else could it be?
E) Some patients respond to vitamin D and calcium therapy.
46. Brenda : It seems strange to me that some types of cancer can be successfully treated with radiation though radiation can sometimes cause cancer.
- Andy : Well, that's how it is. There's an awful lot that we still have to learn about these things.
- Brenda : —
- Andy : Because, of the known treatments, that's often the one that works best on certain types of cancer.
- A) Aren't there other ways of treating cancer apart from radiation?
B) Then why do they use radiotherapy on cancer patients?
C) Did the atomic bomb blasts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki create a higher or a lower rate of cancer than was expected?
D) Is there likely to be a breakthrough soon?
E) True. But why is the treatment of cancer so unpleasant?

47. - 51. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

47. The symptoms of metabolic diseases are easily confused with much more common conditions. — . But correct diagnosis is essential for appropriate treatment.

- A) In 1964 widespread neonatal testing began for PKU
- B) Metabolic diseases arise from inherited defects in enzymes involved in the production of energy
- C) These diseases account for a significant fraction of chronic illness and death in infancy
- D) The benefits of such testing are obvious for individuals and families
- E) Consequently, their diagnosis is challenging even to specialists

48. The cause of the immeasurable loss of memory and concentration that come with normal ageing is still shrouded in mystery. — . This is known and explains the disease. But there is little evidence for the death of neurons in healthy people as they age.

- A) There appears to be some connection between this and detectable amounts of a protein called p75
- B) More subtle changes are thought to be responsible for mental decline
- C) The brain cells of other primates are being examined
- D) In Alzheimer's disease and in some other age-linked disorders, neurons are killed
- E) The death of Ch4 cells causes some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease

49. Sleep is still essentially a mystery. — . Though sleep has value for the entire body, its chief beneficiary appears to be the brain. Scientists suggest that sleep helps repair the wear and tear of consciousness and aids in the assimilation of information.

- A) Even the basic question "Why do we sleep?" has not been adequately answered
- B) REM sleep occurs at intervals through the night and has characteristics of wakefulness
- C) The biological clock takes its cue largely from variations in the amount of sunlight entering the eye
- D) Most dreaming occurs during REM sleep
- E) People deprived of REM sleep one night will spend more time in that state on subsequent nights

50. Scarlet fever occurs less frequently than it used to and the course it takes is less serious. — . This latter can, perhaps, be accounted for by the improved physical condition of people, consequent on their being much better fed and housed than formerly.

- A) Then there was rarely any real cause for anxiety provided treatment was prompt and rigorous
- B) Indeed, streptococci caused a high mortality particularly among mothers and babies in maternity wards
- C) This is partly due to the effective treatments available today and partly to a definite reduction in its severity
- D) Even so, all signs of infection must be promptly dealt with by a doctor
- E) The classical picture of signs and symptoms is now rarely seen

51. Of the early gases used in anaesthesia, cyclopropane alone achieved a permanent place. This gas is a potent narcotic and can be given with a high percentage of oxygen. — . As a result, it came to be much used for thoracic surgery.

- A) It is not irritating to the respiratory passages and depresses breathing
- B) As it is an expensive gas, it is always used in a closed circuit to avoid waste
- C) In its pure form it is highly inflammable
- D) Actually, all of the gases that had been tried had had certain disadvantages
- E) A constant search for new and better agents continued

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:45
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

52. (I) Nothing affects the back more than the way we stand, walk and sit. (II) A bad posture makes for a bad back. (III) People with bad backs should avoid carrying heavy weights. (IV) Similarly, a bad back makes for a bad posture. (V) What we all need to do is improve our posture by training ourselves to walk, stand and sit properly.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
53. (I) It has long been known to bacteria experts that the tubercle bacillus is the germ in milk, which most strongly resists heat treatment. (II) The bacteria left were mostly found to be of the inert type. (III) To destroy this organism it is necessary to heat milk to about 60°C for 15 minutes. (IV) Its destruction has always been regarded as a way of testing the efficiency of pasteurisation. (V) A heat treatment of this kind destroys about 99% of the common bacteria in milk.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) Virchow's greatest work was his foundation of the science of cellular pathology. (II) This field of pathology is interesting in that it deals with physiologic deviation from the normal. (III) He put the microscope to great use in pathology, and was the first to give a complete pathological description of leukaemia. (IV) He believed that every cell arises from an older cell. (V) He also believed that the fundamental changes in disease affect the cells of the body.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
55. (I) XP is a rare genetic disorder which affects one in a million children. (II) Because of an enzyme deficiency their skin is overly sensitive to sunlight. (III) If they are exposed to sunlight, they get terribly badly burnt. (IV) The general feeling is that a cure for the condition is being hindered by lack of funds. (V) Eventually, they develop total skin cancers and brain tumours.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
56. (I) The impact of noise from traffic may be reduced by the installation of special equipment plans. (II) The precise health and environmental effects of noise pollution are not fully known. (III) Prolonged noise exposure may cause general personal stress, and even permanent damage to the auditory system. (IV) Exposure to moderate intensities in the environment affects the cardiovascular system, but no definite permanent effects on the circulatory system have been demonstrated. (V) Moderate noise levels have been known to cause vasoconstriction of the peripheral areas of the body and pupillary dilation, but there is no evidence that these changes are harmful over time.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 3 soruyu
cevaplamak için 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

For years, it has been assumed that obesity is the result of "too much food and little exercise". While this maxim is largely correct, the etiology of obesity can be much more complex. There is a well-documented familial tendency, but whether this is of environmental or genetic origin is unclear. Studies of twins separated at birth and living apart provide strong evidence for a substantial genetic influence. Children of overweight parents, when adopted by "lean" families, have a greater tendency to become obese than do adoptees from non-obese natural parents. "Energy efficiency" may contribute to obesity; with reserves of fat deposits readily available to metabolise in the obese, a given amount of activity requires a smaller expenditure of energy. This theory has been invoked by those who complain that they "gain weight whether they eat or not", and indeed there is evidence of differences in energy efficiency among individuals. Similarly, obesity has been attributed to abnormally low basal metabolic rates (BMRs) since obese individuals do show lower BMRs. However, this fact is due to an artefact of BMR measurement; a larger proportion of the total fat mass of an obese person is inert, low-metabolising fat, a fact that makes BMR calculations lower.

57. The main idea of this passage is — .

- A) to discredit the idea that there is a greater degree of energy efficiency in the obese
- B) that the environmental and the genetic causes of obesity are more or less the same
- C) to establish that the factors behind obesity are highly complex and even contradictory
- D) that obesity is a serious health hazard and that a great deal more research into the treatment of it is required
- E) to impress on overweight parents the need to watch their children's diet and life-style

58. According to the passage, the theory that obesity has a strong genetic basis — .

- A) seems more likely than the one concerning the BMRs
- B) is slowly falling into disfavour and being replaced by one that puts the emphasis on energy efficiency
- C) has not so far been well researched, but as it is the most likely theory, it deserves to be
- D) is supported by some studies of twins that have been disunited and brought up in different environments
- E) is soon likely to be fully substantiated

59. The passage suggests that the theory that obesity is due to a low BMR — .

- A) has never had any serious recognition
- B) needs to be reconsidered as the manner of calculating this rate in the obese is inaccurate
- C) has been invented by the obese who claim that the amount they eat makes no difference to their weight
- D) will probably turn out to be the correct theory
- E) has been thoroughly researched in several cases of twins

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The site of a hospital needs careful consideration. More and more people now agree that a hospital should, wherever possible, be part of the community it serves. This makes for the convenience of patients, particularly outpatients, and eases staff recruitment. Whilst it may be necessary to serve small communities by peripheral separate out-patient departments, in general, in-patient and out-patient buildings should be on the same site. It is not, however, always practicable to build extensively in a town or city, and it is difficult to make provision for expansion. The actual design of a hospital is also of great importance. Medicine is ever changing, and it is difficult to forecast changes that lie ahead. Doctors invariably call for flexibility in planning, which is really only practicable if hospital construction is on ground-floor level and if the wards and the special investigatory departments are so designed that they can be readily extended.

60. Clearly, the writer of the passage believes that, ideally, a hospital should — .

- A) be designed carefully so that no changes will be needed in the future
- B) have a series of separate, peripheral out-patient departments
- C) concentrate either on out-patient departments or on in-patient ones, but not both
- D) be small and serve quite a small community
- E) be situated within easy distance of the people who come to it for treatment

61. We understand from the passage that one problem of building a hospital within a town is that — .

- A) there are likely to be constant changes in the staff
- B) it will very likely be impossible to make any additions to it at a later date
- C) there will be more patients than the doctors will be able to cope with
- D) the size necessary to treat so many patients makes administration extremely complex
- E) it is usually impossible to have an out-patient department

62. It is pointed out in the passage that the flexibility that the medical profession looks for in a hospital building — .

- A) has to be planned in accordance with the changes that are forecast for the future
- B) is an unnecessary luxury
- C) can be provided easily and inexpensively
- D) is really only feasible in single-storey constructions
- E) largely concerns the size of the wards that are favoured

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The government of Britain is again looking at fluoridation of the public water supply as a possible means of achieving nation-wide improvements in dental hygiene. To the casual observer, given the highly erroneous impression that the presence of fluoride in toothpaste is beneficial in the prevention of dental caries, such a measure may understandably appear desirable and worthy of public support. However, many water authorities across the country have long understood the risks associated with fluoridation; but the government and the various official organisations that support such a measure continually deny these risks. It should be realised that there are two forms of fluoride. One of these is calcium fluoride, which is a natural substance occurring in water at very low levels of 0.01-1 parts per million and a substance which the various organisations involved in promoting fluoridation constantly draw attention to when attempting to justify their case. The other form of fluoride is sodium fluoride, which occurs alongside various related substances such as fluosilicic acid and is an extremely dangerous industrial by-product produced by such industries as aluminium, ceramics, phosphate fertilisers and nuclear power. This form of fluoride is an accumulative poison even more toxic than lead and only slightly less toxic than arsenic.

63. The writer of the passage informs us that, contrary to the facts, a great many people believe that — .

- A) the public water supply is slowly being polluted by fluoride from industrial waste
- B) both types of fluoride are extremely dangerous
- C) fluoride helps to keep teeth strong and healthy
- D) the water supply could be fluoridated at little expense
- E) no risks would be entailed if the water supplies were fluoridated

64. We learn from the passage that calcium fluoride — .

- A) in the public water supply could in time endanger the health of the people
- B) is used in toothpaste because it cures dental cavities
- C) is an important ingredient in many fertilisers
- D) and sodium fluoride can be used interchangeably
- E) is naturally present in water but in minute amounts

65. The writer of the passage puts great emphasis on the fact that one type of fluoride — .

- A) is an industrial by-product and highly toxic
- B) certainly helps to prevent tooth decay
- C) leads to lead poisoning
- D) is being factory produced so that the water supplies can be fluoridated
- E) only occurs naturally in such small amounts that ways of supplementing it must be found

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ionizing radiation has proved to be most valuable, for example, in clinical diagnosis and radiotherapy. However, inadvertent exposure to relatively high doses of ionizing radiation is capable of injuring and killing cells, inducing mutations, producing developmental abnormalities in fetuses exposed in utero, or even producing latent cancers. On earth, it is impossible to escape exposure to radiation. Cosmic rays bathe the earth continuously, as do terrestrial concentrations of radionuclides, such as radon gas. The two constitute natural "background" radiation. Few humans in developed countries escape diagnostic X-rays, and many require radiotherapy as a potential cure for various types of neoplasia. The "early" injurious effects of radiation appear only when certain cumulative levels of exposure to radiation have been exceeded. However, the later appearing consequences may have no thresholds; hence, the public's concern about the possible carcinogenicity of even low-level exposures.

66. According to the passage, ionizing radiation

- A) will, in the long run, inevitably produce carcinogenicity
- B) affects different people in different ways
- C) is at the same time useful and dangerous
- D) has no long term adverse effects
- E) is the major reason for abnormalities in fetuses

67. We understand from the passage that no one

- A) need worry about low level exposure to radiation
- B) can avoid diagnostic X-rays
- C) who has not been exposed in utero to radiation has latent cancers
- D) can escape exposure to "background" radiation
- E) should go on with a course of radiotherapy if "early" harmful effects appear

68. We understand from the passage that there is considerable concern about the later appearing effects of radiation

- A) although the level of cumulative radiation that causes them is very high
- B) since the degree of radiation needed to produce them is unknown
- C) even though it has been demonstrated that diagnostic X-rays do not cause any such effects
- D) particularly, as they may cause mutations in yet unborn generations
- E) though these may include the cure for certain types of neoplasia

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The importance of early detection of deafness in childhood is generally recognised. Detection is normally a two-stage process of which the first is a screening test of hearing. Screening tests sift out children with impaired hearing from those with normal hearing and can be successfully administered at any time after the age of seven months. Children who fail a screening test are given a diagnostic test, as the second stage in the process, to determine the nature and extent of their hearing loss. Both screening and diagnostic tests must be appropriate to the developmental level of the children to whom they are administered. Special techniques for testing babies and young children have been evolved at Manchester University. When deafness has been diagnosed, parents are advised to seek guidance about the management and early training of their children at the audiology clinics established by an increasing number of local authorities and hospitals.

69. We understand from the passage that screening tests — .

- A) can be effectively administered well before a child is one year old
- B) indicate whether a child is completely deaf or has normal hearing
- C) require a certain degree of cooperation from the child
- D) can be more accurate than the diagnostic ones
- E) can be very upsetting for the child

70. It is made clear in the passage that both the screening tests and the diagnostic tests for hearing — .

- A) are in need of a thorough up-dating
- B) are still not really reliable
- C) can be used to determine the degree of the hearing loss
- D) have detected hearing defects in very young babies
- E) have to be suited to the level of development of the individual child

71. We understand from the passage that once it has been established that a child is deaf, — .

- A) the parents should apply to various local authorities for advice and support
- B) the child will be sent to a special school for training
- C) the child will be admitted to hospital for further tests
- D) the parents are encouraged to go to audiology clinics for help and advice on how to assist their child
- E) the parents should check what the neighbourhood has to offer in the way of special schooling for the deaf

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By far the most common sleep complaint is insomnia. About a third of Americans have trouble falling asleep or staying asleep, problems that result in listlessness and loss of alertness during the day. Most of the time the distress is temporary, brought on by anxiety about a problem at work or a sudden family crisis. But sometimes sleep difficulties can extend for months and years. Faced with a chronic situation, insomniacs frequently medicate themselves with alcohol or drugs. Doctors warn that in most cases sleeping pills should not be taken for longer than two or three weeks. Such drugs can lose their effectiveness with time, and it takes higher and higher dosages to work. People run the risk of becoming dependent on the pills.

72. We understand from the passage that insomnia — .

- A) is a condition about which very little is known
- B) has an adverse effect on one's daytime performance
- C) seems to be a bigger problem in America than elsewhere in the world
- D) is a common cause of alcoholism
- E) is on the increase as people have to face more and more problems

73. The point is made in the passage that "short-term" sleeplessness — .

- A) is very often caused by a worrying situation
- B) produces no ill-effects and should be disregarded
- C) should never be treated with drugs
- D) refers to the type of insomnia that lasts no longer than three weeks
- E) responds well to sleeping pills

74. It is emphasised in the passage that sleeping pills — .

- A) can intensify certain types of insomnia
- B) are used regularly by almost a third of the American people
- C) are only rarely habit-forming
- D) undermine one's daytime efficiency
- E) should not be taken over a long period of time

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Asthma may be defined as a malady characterised by attacks of breathlessness due to paroxysmal narrowing of the smaller bronchi and bronchioles. Asthma may start at any age, but most commonly in childhood. The typical attack starts suddenly with breathlessness and wheezing, the difficulty being mainly in expiration. A small amount of viscid mucus is usually expectorated towards the end of the attack. Attacks may occur at any time, but especially during the night or in the early morning. Their duration is variable, some ending in an hour or so, others, especially if complicated by bronchitis, continuing for days. The frequency of attacks varies from one or two a year to several daily. During attacks the lungs become over-distended with air, since the obstruction to respiration is greater in expiration than in inspiration and the muscles of forced inspiration which are brought into action are stronger than the expiratory muscles.

75. We understand from the passage that asthma — .

- A) leads to a narrowing of the smaller bronchi
- B) is a respiratory disorder
- C) is relatively rare in childhood
- D) is commonly found among people with distended lungs
- E) is a condition that can cause serious damage to the lungs

76. It is clear from the passage that, when an asthmatic patient contacts bronchitis, — .

- A) attacks of breathlessness may last as long as an hour
- B) he may start to expectorate a small amount of viscid mucus
- C) he will find inspiration more difficult than expiration
- D) the expiratory muscles will be weakened
- E) the attacks are likely to be of long duration

77. It is pointed out in the passage that, during an attack of asthma, — .

- A) it is breathing out that is the real problem
- B) a condition of breathlessness will very gradually develop
- C) the recommended treatment varies according to the age of the patient
- D) the cause of the respiratory obstruction can easily be observed
- E) people automatically start to breathe more rapidly

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Malaria remains probably the most serious single threat to health throughout the tropics and subtropics. A newcomer to an area in which malaria is highly endemic may be misled by the apparently robust health of most of the local people. The adults, however, are simply the relatively resistant survivors of a disease that regularly kills a large percentage of infants. The previously unexposed immigrant to virtually all of Africa, most of Southeast Asia, and much of Latin America is at grave risk of contracting malaria, some forms of which have a mortality rate of 10% in untreated cases. Military forces and construction crews throughout history have been inactivated by this disease. Experiences in Vietnam and on construction projects in Africa continue to demonstrate that antimalarial drugs do not offer complete protection. Malaria is almost always underestimated as to its very wide geographic distribution, the high risk of infection, and the severity of the disease in nonimmune subjects.

78. An important point that is stressed in the passage is that — .

- A) outsiders going to work in areas where malaria is endemic should avoid contact with the local people
- B) malaria is only dangerous if it goes untreated
- C) most forms of malaria are harmless
- D) a great many people do not realise just how dangerous malaria is
- E) the incidence of malaria even in Africa is rapidly decreasing

79. We understand from the passage that where malaria is endemic — .

- A) the whole population is in poor health
- B) it causes the death of very many young children
- C) people easily develop an immunity to the disease
- D) strenuous physical effort should be avoided
- E) medical care is ineffective

80. It is clear from the passage that people who have not been exposed to malaria or acquired an immunity to it — .

- A) are only at risk if they are in poor health
- B) have nothing to fear so long as they take antimalarial drugs when in areas where it is endemic
- C) can very easily contract the disease
- D) should take certain precautions until they have acquired an immunity
- E) are in the majority even in regions where malaria is endemic

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 1
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 1
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **malnutrition** = kötü beslenme, beslenme bozukluğu
undernutrition = yetersiz beslenme
affluent = zengin, refah içinde, **rich, wealthy, prosperous**, zıt anl. = poor, needy
dispose = 1) yerleştirmek, yerine koymak, (kullanıma) hazırlamak, **adjust, arrange, prepare**, zıt anl. = disorder, displace; 2) (bir meseleyi) çözmek, halletmek, **settle**
restrict = kısıtlamak, sınırlamak, **limit, restrain**, zıt anl. = broaden, enlarge
convince = ikna etmek, inandırmak, **persuade**
- Soru 2. **dietary** = (sıfat=) perhizle ilgili, (isim=) perhiz yemeği, **dietetic**
admission = kabul, giriş, itiraf, **acceptance, entrance, confession**
obligation = yükümlülük, zorunluluk, **responsibility, commitment**
- Soru 3. **deceptive** = aldatıcı, yanıltıcı, **false, misleading**, zıt anl. = straightforward, upright
complacent = kendinden hoşnut, **self-satisfied**, zıt anl. = troubled, uneasy
- Soru 4. **survivor** = sağ kalan, ayakta kalan
blast = patlama, infilak, **explosion**
leukemogenic = kan kanserinin nedeni olarak gösterilen faktörle ilgili
reluctantly = isteksizce, gönülsüzce, **unwillingly**, zıt anl.= willingly, eagerly
unmistakably = şüphesiz, şüphe götürmez bir şekilde, **certainly, undoubtedly**, zıt anl. = questionably, doubtfully
understandably = anlaşılır, makul bir şekilde, **conceivably, reasonably**, zıt anl. = ambiguously, unreasonably
- Soru 5. **the registrar** = 1) İngiltere'de orta konumda hastane doktoru (stajyere üst, uzman doktora ast); 2) kayıt memuru
recovery ward = ameliyat sonrası kendine gelme odası
weigh up = aklında ölçüp biçmek, **consider**
take to = alışkanlık edinmek, hoşlanmaya başlamak, (bir yere) gitmek
put on = 1) (üzerine) yüklemek, **exert**; 2) giymek
bring down = yıkmak, yerle bir etmek, öldürmek, **knock down**
turn over = 1) devirmek, çevirmek, **invert**; 2) düşünmek, akılda tartmak, **think about, consider**
- Soru 6. **make sure of** = emin olmak, **ascertain**, zıt anl. = be uncertain
put through = 1) gerçekleştirmek, icra etmek, **bring about, give rise to, execute**; 2) (telefon) bağlamak
come up with = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, **think of, suggest**
- Soru 7. **come across** = rastlamak, tesadüf etmek, **encounter, meet**, zıt anl. = avoid
look forward to = sabırsızlıkla beklemek, iple çekmek
get in touch with = temas kurmak, aramak, **contact, communicate**
make up to = yaranmaya çalışmak, **flirt with**
look into = araştırmak, soruşturmak, incelemek, **check out, inspect**
- Soru 8. **starve** = çok acıkmak, açlıktan ölmek
- Soru 9. **aggressive** = saldırgan, **offensive, destructive**, zıt anl. = easygoing, peaceful
wage = (savaş vs.) açmak, sürdürmek, **carry on, undertake**, zıt anl. = cease, stop

- Soru 10. **from time to time** = zaman zaman, arada sırada, **now and then, once in a while, occasionally**
heredity = kalıtım, soyaçekim, **genetics, inheritance**
valid = geçerli, sağlam, yasal, **credible, solid, legitimate**, zıt anl. = invalid, unacceptable
- Soru 11. **foolish** = aptalca, ahmakça, **stupid, unwise**, zıt anl. = wise, sensible
seek = aramak, araştırmak, peşine düşmek, **look for, pursue, inquire**
- Soru 13. **ailment** = hastalık, rahatsızlık, **sickness, illness, disorder**
- Soru 14. **overt** = açık olarak, ortada, **obvious, apparent, visible**, zıt anl. = hidden, covert
manifestation = belirti, gösterge, **indication, symptom**
precede = önce gelmek, önde olmak, **come first**, zıt anl. = succeed, follow
deficit = açık, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, shortage**, zıt anl. = excess, surplus
- Soru 15. **adversely** = kötü bir şekilde, elverişsiz şartlarda, aleyhte, **negatively**, zıt anl. = positively
- Soru 16. **irresponsible** = sorumsuz, sorumsuzca, **incautious, thoughtless**, zıt anl. = responsible
sewage = pis su, lağım suyu, **waste**
exclusive = sadece belli bir zümreye açık, **restricted**, zıt anl. = open, public
seafood harvest = deniz mahsulleri
livelihood = geçim, geçim yolu, **subsistence, sustenance**
- Soru 17. **inquiry** = soruşturma, araştırma, sorgu, **questioning, quest**
- Soru 18. **life span** = ömür, **lifetime**
live out = sonuna kadar yaşamak
- Soru 22. **a good many** = birçok, hayli, **a large number of**
- Soru 23. **sight** = görüş, görme yetisi, manzara, **vision, scene**
readiness = hazır oluş, gönüllülük, **promptness, eagerness**
- Soru 24. **prevalent** = 1) olagelen, yaygın, **common, current, widespread**, zıt anl. = rare, uncommon; 2) hüküm süren, etkin, **predominant, ruling**
outlay = masraf, gider, harcama, **expense, expenditure**
- Soru 25. **hemlock** = baldıran, ağiotu
alkaloid = striknin ve morfin gibi kuvvetli ve tehlikeli ilaçlardan her biri
unpleasant = hoş olmayan, tatsız, **lousy, nasty**, zıt anl. = pleasant, nice
respiratory = solunumla ilgili
- Soru 26. **impact** = etki, vuruş, çarpışma, **effect, hit, collusion**
refined = rafine, arıtılmış, **coarse, crude**
strip (of) = soymak, çıkarmak, sıyırmak
intake = (içeri) alım, alınan şey, giriş, giriş ağız
- Soru 27. **inhaler** = solukla ciğerlere verme aygıtı, zehirli gazlardan vs. korunma aygıtı
onset = (birşeyin) başlangıcı, ilk adım, hücum, saldırı, hamle, atılım, **beginning, start**, zıt anl. = end, termination
reveal = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell, show, disclose**, zıt anl. = conceal, hide
striking = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, göz kamaştırıcı, **astonishing, outstanding**, zıt anl. = ordinary
applied physiology = uygulamalı fizyoloji

- Soru 28. **consequence** = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl. = cause, source
induce = neden olmak, sevk etmek, (birşey yapmaya) ikna etmek, **activate, persuade**, zıt anl. = prevent
- Soru 29. **nightmare** = kabus, karabasan
sleep through = (bir gürültü vs. rağmen) uyumaya devam etmek, (bir şey boyunca) uyumak
disturbance = rahatsızlık, kargaşa, **annoyance, distraction**
manifest = açıkça göstermek, belirtmek, **display, reveal**, zıt anl. = hide
unwillingness = isteksizlik, gönülsüzlük, **reluctance**, zıt anl. = eagerness, willingness
handling = (bir sorunu vs.) ele alma şekli, muamele, **care, treatment**, zıt anl. = neglect
insecurity = güvensizlik, emniyetsiz olma hali
- Soru 30. **vary** = deęiş(tir)mek, çeşitlen(dir)mek, **change, differ, alter**, zıt anl. = remain, stay
requirement = gereksinim, ihtiyaç, talep, **necessity, claim**
- Soru 31. **premature** = erken doğmuş, gelişmemiş, olgunlaşmamış, **immature, undeveloped, unripe**, zıt anl. = mature, developed
prolong = uzatmak, sürdürmek, **extend, carry on**, zıt anl. = shorten
apathy = ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık, **disinterest, listlessness**, zıt anl. = concern, involvement
distend = şiş(ir)mek, **swell, enlarge**, zıt anl. = contract, shrink
impair = bozmak, zayıflatmak, **damage, hurt, weaken**, zıt anl. = enhance, improve
rampant = alıp yürümüş, gemi aزیya almış, dal budak sarmış, **widespread, uncontrollable**, zıt anl. = under control
- Soru 32. **confined to bed** = yataęa baęlı, yataęa mahkum
dressing = pansuman, (salata vs.) sosu
- Soru 33. **hypothermia** = vücut ısısında düşme, vücutta düşük ısı
core = iç, öz, esas, merkez, **centre, nucleus**, zıt anl. = exterior
submersion = suya batma/dalma, sular altında kalma
resuscitation = yaşama döndürme, canlandırma, diriltme, **revival**
- Soru 35. **far from** = —den çok uzak
devastate = harap etmek, mahvetmek, perişan etmek, **destroy**, zıt anl. = construct
devastating = yıkıcı, yok edici, harap edici, **destructive, disastrous**, zıt anl. = constructive
at least to a certain extent = en azından belli bir dereceye (düzeye) kadar
weaken = zayıfla(t)mak, hafifle(t)mek, **lessen, undermine**, zıt anl. = strengthen, build up
prospect = başarı şansı, olasılık, ihtimal, **expectancy, likelihood**
discouraging = cesaret kırıcı, **unfavourable**, zıt anl. = encouraging
deal with = ele almak, ilgilenmek, idare etmek, üstesinden gelmek, **get involved in, manage**, zıt anl. = disregard, ignore
- Soru 42. **incorporate** = dahil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, **include, amalgamate, consolidate**, zıt anl. = exclude, separate
nature = nitelik, tür, doğa, mizaç, **character, type**
take car accidents, for instance = örneęin araba kazalarına bak
involve = söz konusu olmak, işin içinde olmak, gerektirmek
involve in = karıştırmak, bulaştırmak
accident prone = kazaya eğilimli, kazaya yatkın
- Soru 43. **(you) have got to illustrate** = örneklerle açıklamalı(sın), **(you) have to illustrate more or less** = aşıęı yukarı, az çok
in parts = bazı bölümlerde

- Soru 45. **deficiency** = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**, zıt anl. = adequacy, sufficiency, excess
background = geçmiş, arka plan
evidence = kanıt, delil, iz, **proof, clue**
- Soru 46. **apart from** = —den başka, —nın haricinde, **other than**
breakthrough = (büyük) buluş, keşif, **invention, progress**
- Soru 47. **neonatal** = doğumdan sonraki dört hafta (ile ilgili)
arise from = meydana gelmek, çıkmak, **happen, originate, emerge**
inherited = kalıtsal, irsi, **congenital, ancestral**
defect = kusur, bozukluk, eksiklik, **imperfection, deficiency**, zıt anl. = excellence
account for = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify**
fraction = (küçük) parça, kesir, **bit, piece**, zıt anl. = total, whole
- Soru 48. **immeasurable** = ölçülemez, tahmin edilemeyecek boyutlarda, **incalculable**, zıt anl. = measurable
shroud = kaplamak, örtmek, gizlemek, gömmek, **bury, conceal**, zıt anl. = expose, reveal
detectable = bulunabilir, saptanabilir, **noticeable**
subtle = ince, göze çarpmayan, **delicate**, zıt anl. = obvious
primate = primat (en gelişmiş ve zeki memeli gruplarına ait herhangi bir üye)
age-linked = yaşa bağlı
- Soru 49. **mystery** = gizem, sır, muamma
entire = tüm, bütün, **complete, whole**, zıt anl. = partial
beneficiary = yararlanan (kişi veya şey)
wear and tear = aşınma ve yıpranma
consciousness = bilinç, farkındalık
assimilation = özümseme, sindirim
adequately = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl. = inadequately
interval = aralık, fasıla
wakefulness = uyanıklık hali
take cue = işaret almak
deprive of = yoksun bırakmak, mahrum etmek, **strip of**
subsequent = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden
- Soru 50. **scarlet fever** = kızıl humma
consequent on = sonucu olan, sonucunda ortaya çıkan
house = (fiil=) barın(dır)mak
prompt = çabuk, acele, **speedy, rapid**, zıt anl. = late, slow
rigorous = özenli, dikkatli, sıkı, kurallardan şaşmayan, **strict, tight**, zıt anl. = lax
maternity = annelik
partly = kısmen, **partially**, zıt anl. = completely
- Soru 51. **permanent** = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli, **lasting, unchanging**, zıt anl. = temporary
potent = güçlü, etkili, **strong, effective**, zıt anl. = weak, impotent
closed circuit = kapalı devre
inflammable = yanıcı, kolay tutuşan, **combustible**, zıt anl. = fireproof
- Soru 52. **posture** = duruş, hal, tutum, **position, attitude**
make for = yapmak, ortaya çıkarmak, ileriye götürmek, **produce, advance**
properly = doğru dürüst, gerektiği gibi, uygun bir şekilde, **correctly, duly**, zıt anl. = improperly, unduly

inert = hareketsiz, eylemsiz, durağan, **inanimate, motionless**, zıt anl. = active
destroy = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish, exterminate, wipe out**, zıt anl. = preserve, restore, construct

Soru 54. **in that** = yüzünden, dolayı, nedeniyle, **as, because, since**
deviation = sapma, ayrılma, **diversion, variance**, zıt anl. = conformity, uniformity

Soru 55. **one in a million** = milyonda bir
overly = fazla, aşırı derecede, **excessively**
condition = hal, durum; şart, koşul, **situation, requirement**
hinder = engellemek, **prevent, hamper, impede, obstruct**, zıt anl. = help, facilitate

Soru 56. **installation** = kurma, döşeme; tesisat, tertibat, dozen, **establishment; fitting**
precise = 1) tam, kesin, **definite**; 2) dikkatli, titiz, **rigorous**, zıt anl. = indefinite, inaccurate
exposure = maruz bırakma/kalma
auditory system = işitme sistemi
intensity = yoğunluk, keskinlik, şiddet
vasoconstriction = kan damarlarındaki daralma
papillary dilation = gözbebeğinin açılması/genleşmesi

57. - 59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

maxim = özdeyiş, özlü söz
familial = ailevi, aileden gelen
tendency = eğilim, meyil, **bias**
substantial = önemli, güçlü, **important, ample**
lean = zayıf, sıska, yağsız
adoptee = evlat edinilen çocuk
invoke = başvurmak, (yardım, koruma vs.) istemek, **resort to**
artifact = insan eliyle yapılan şey (özellikle ilk insanların eserleri)

Soru 57. **discredit** = gözden düşürmek, güvenini sarsmak, **disapprove, degrade**, zıt anl. = praise, honor
establish = 1) saptamak, tespit etmek, **confirm, validate**; 2) kurmak, **institute, found**
contradictory = çelişkili, tutarsız, **conflicting, inconsistent**, zıt anl. = confirming, consistent
impress on/upon = aklına sokmak

Soru 58. **fall into disfavour** = gözden düşmek
put emphasis (on) = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **underline, stress**, zıt anl. = understate
disunite = ayırmak, **separate, sever**, zıt anl. = unite, connect
bring up = büyütme, yetiştirmek, **raise**
substantiate = kanıtlamak, ispat etmek, **prove, confirm, establish**, zıt anl. = disprove, deny

Soru 59. **recognition** = tanı(n)ma, kabul, farkında olma, **acknowledgement, perception**, zıt anl. = refusal, rejection
manner = usul, tavır, **way, method**
inaccurate = yanlış, kusurlu, hatalı,
turn out to be = olduğu ortaya çıkmak
thoroughly = tam olarak, tamamen, **completely, wholly**, zıt anl. = partially

60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

convenience = uygunluk, rahatlık, elverişlilik, **comfort, facility, suitability**
outpatient = ayakta tedavi edilen hasta

ease = kolaylaştırmak, sıkıntıdan kurtarmak, **improve, facilitate, simplify**, zıt anl. = aggravate, worsen
recruitment = eleman/personel arama
whilst = —iken, —mekle birlikte, oysa, **while**
peripheral = 1) dış yüzey veya kenara ait, çevresel, **external**; 2) ikincil, marjinal, **secondary**
in-patient = hastanede yatan hasta, **resident patient**
practicable = kullanışlı, elverişli, yapılabilir, **useful, attainable**, zıt anl. = impracticable
extensively = yaygın bir şekilde, büyük miktarda, **substantially, largely**, zıt anl. = partly
provision = tedarik, tedarik edilen şey, imkan
ever = devamlı, daima, **always, constantly, forever**, zıt anl. = never
forecast = (önceden) tahmin etmek, **predict, anticipate, foresee**
lie ahead = gelecekte (birisini) (kötü veya zor bir işin) beklemesi, başına gelmek
invariably = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always, ever**, zıt anl. = never
investigatory = araştırma, dedektiflik

Soru 61. **constant** = 1) sürekli, devamlı, **never-ending, perpetual, relentless**, zıt anl. = terminable; 2) sabit

Soru 62. **in accordance with** = —e uygun olarak, uyarınca, **in compliance with**, zıt anl. = contrary to
inexpensively = ucuza, **cheaply**, zıt anl. = expensively
feasible = (ekonomik olarak) yapılabilir, uygulanabilir, **beneficial, practicable, worthwhile**, zıt anl. = unfeasible, impractical
single-storey = tek katlı
favour = tercih etmek, tarafını tutmak, kayırmak, **fancy, prefer**, zıt anl. = dislike

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

means = 1) araç, vasıta, yol, **method, way**; 2) varlık, gelir, para, **wealth, income, funds**
casual = tesadüfi, rastgele, gayriresmi, **accidental, incidental, informal**, zıt anl. = deliberate, formal
give erroneous impression = yanlış intiba vermek
presence = varlık, (hazır) bulunma, **existence, attendance**, zıt anl. = absence
beneficial = yararlı, hayırlı, **useful, helpful**, zıt anl. = useless, harmful
dental caries = dişte çürüme
measure = önlem, tedbir, ölçü, **precaution**
worthy = —e değer, —e layık, kıymetli, **deserving**, zıt anl. = unworthy
deny = yadsımak, yalanlamak, reddetmek, yoksun bırakmak, **refuse, reject**, zıt anl. = admit, accept
promote = (reklamla) tanıtmak, desteklemek, **advocate, encourage, publicise**, zıt anl. = impede, obstruct
draw attention = dikkatleri çekmek, **highlight**
justify = doğrulamak, haklı çıkarmak, **defend, account for**, zıt anl. = deny
alongside = yanında, **together with**
by-product = yan ürün
fertilizer = gübre, **compost, manure**
accumulative = toplanmış, birikmiş
lead = kurşun

Soru 63. **at little expense** = az bir maliyete
entail = içermek, gerektirmek, **involve, require**

Soru 64. **in time** = zamanla
endanger = tehlikeye düşürmek, riske atmak, **jeopardise, risk**
dental cavity = diş çürüğü, **dental caries**

interchangeably = yer değiştirerek, birbirinin yerine
minute = çok ufak, önemsiz, **little, minimal**, zıt anl. = huge

Soru 65. **supplement** = (etkisini) arttırmak, **enrich, reinforce**

66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

inadvertent = kasıtsız, elde olmayan, **accidental, unintentional**, zıt anl. = deliberate, intentional

in utero = rahimde, henüz doğmamış

latent = belirti göstermeyen, gelişmemiş, gizli

terrestrial = yer yuvarlığına ait; karasal, karada yaşayan, **temporal**, zıt anl. = cosmic

radionuclide = radyonüklid, bir elementin radyoaktif izotopu

constitute = 1) oluşturmak, **comprise, make up**; 2) kurmak, tesis etmek, **establish**

neoplasia = neoplazi, yeni ve anormal hücre çoğalması

injurious = zararlı

cumulative = kümülatif, birikerek çoğalan

exceed = geçmek, aşmak, **surpass**

threshold = kapı eşiği, giriş, başlangıç, **opening, beginning**

hence = bu nedenle, dolayısıyla, **therefore, thus**

carcinogenecity (carcinogenicity) = kanser yapma eğilimi

Soru 66. **in the long run** = uzun vadede, **in the end**

Soru 68. **yet unborn generations** = henüz doğmamış nesiller

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

deafness = sağırılık

screening test = eleme testi

sift out = inceleyerek bir grubu diğer bir gruptan ayırmak, **sort out, classify**

impaired hearing = zayıf/az işitme

appropriate = uygun, yerinde, **suitable, proper**, zıt anl. = inappropriate, unsuitable

evolve = (uzun bir zaman diliminde) geliş(tir)mek, **progress, develop**

Soru 69. **well before** = çok önce

upsetting = üzücü, sinir bozucu, **annoying**

72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

insomnia = uykusuzluk

listlessness = kayıtsızlık, kaygısızlık, **apathy**

alertness = uyanıklık, tetikte olma hali

bring on = ortaya çıkarmak, sebep olmak, **produce**

it takes higher and higher dosages to work = etkili olması için gittikçe daha büyük dozlar gerekir

Soru 72. **elsewhere** = başka yer(de)

Soru 73. **ill-effects** = kötü tesir/etki

disregard = aldirmamak, önemsememek, **ignore**, zıt anl. = pay attention, care for

Soru 74. **habit-forming** = alışkanlık geliştiren

undermine = temelini aşındırmak, yavaş yavaş yok etmek, zayıflatmak, **weaken**, zıt anl. = strengthen, build up

75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

malady = hastalık, **disease, illness**

breathlessness = soluksuzluk, soluk alamama
narrow = daral(t)mak, **contract, tighten**, zıt anl. = broaden
wheeze = hırlamak, hırıltılı ses çıkarmak
expiration = soluk/nefes verme, **exhalation**
viscid = yapışkan, **sticky**
expectorate = balgam çıkarmak, kan tükürmek
obstruction = engelleme, zorluk çıkarma, **impediment, hindrance**, zıt anl. = release
bring into (action) = (harekete) geçirmek

Soru 76. **contact** = temasa/bağlantıya geçmek, dokunmak

78. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

threat = tehdit
subtropics = yarı tropik bölgeler, tropik bölgelere yakın bölgeler
apparently = görünüşe göre, belli ki, **evidently**
robust = sağlam, gülbüz, güçlü, dinç, **sound, strong**, zıt anl. = frail, weak
grave = 1) ciddi, vahim, **serious**; 2) mezar
crew = mürettebat, takım
inactivate = hareketsiz hale getirmek, elini kolunu bağlamak
underestimate = küçümsemek, değerinin altında paha biçmek, **undervalue**, zıt anl. = overestimate, exaggerate
as to = —e gelince, — konusunda, —e uygun olarak, **about, relating to**
severity = sertlik, şiddet, **harshness**

Soru 78. **outsider** = bir grubun dışında olan kişi

avoid = kaçınmak, sakınmak, —den kurtulmak, **escape, stay away**, zıt anl. = contact, face, confront

Soru 79. **strenuous** = yorucu, ağır, zor; gayretli, **tiring, heavy**

Soru 80. **precaution** = önlem, tedbir, **measure**